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AND FARMERS' AND MECHANIC'S INTELLIGENCER.

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Letters on business connected with the office must be post paid.

POETRY.

To the Nautilus.

BY HARTLEY COLERIDGE.

Where Ausonian summers glowing,
Warm the deep to life and joyance,
And gentle zephyrs nimbly blowing;
Wanton with the waves that flowing
By many a land of ancient glory,
And many a isle renown'd in story,
Leap along with gladsome buoyance.
There Marinere,
Do'st thou appear,
In fairy pinnace gaily flashing,
Through the white foam proudly dashing,
The joyous playmate of the buxom breeze,
The fearless foudling of the mighty seas.

Thou the light sail boldly spreadest,
O'er the furrow'd waters gliding,
Thou nor wreck, nor foeman dreadest;
Thou nor helm nor compass needest,
While the sun is bright above thee,
While the bounding surges love thee,
In their deepening bosoms hiding,
Thou canst not fear,
Small Marinere,
For though the tides with restless motion,
Bear thee to the desert ocean,
Far as the ocean stretches to the sky
'Tis all thine own, 'tis all thy empery.

Lame is art, and her endeavour
Follow's natures course but slowly,
Guessing, toiling, seeking ever,
Still improving, perfect never;
Little Nautilus, thou showest
Deeper wisdom than thou knowest,
Lore, which man should study lowly.
Bold faith and cheer,
Small Marinere,
Are thine within thy pearly dwelling,
Thine, a law of life compelling,
Obedience, perfect, simple, glad and free,
To the great will that animates the sea.

SONG,

From the Operatic Drama of Gil Blas.

I will wreathe a bower, a fairy bower
Of greenest thoughts. I will wreathe it well
And deck it with feelings all in flower,
And thither my love shall wend and dwell.
Oh! she shall live in that hallowed spot,
By the cold and common world forgot,
There life shall be like one summer hour;
Not a bud shall drop, nor a leaf depart;
No wand'ring airs can destroy the bower
That glows with the roses of the heart,
Oh, she shall live in that hallowed spot,
By the cold and common world forgot.

Bachelor's Fare.

Funny and free are a Bachelor's reveries,
Cheerily, cheerily passes his life,
Nothing knows he of connubial develries,
Troublesome children and clamorous wife,
Free from satiety, care and anxiety,
Charms in variety fall to his share,
Bachelor's blisses, and Venus's kisses—
This, boys, this is the Bachelor's Fare.

A wife, like a cannister, chattering, clattering,
Tied to dog for his torment and dread,
All bespattering, bumping, and battering,
Hurries and worries him till he is dead,
Old ones are two devils haunted with blue devils,
Young ones are new devils raising despair,
Doctors and nurses combining their curses,
Adieu to full purses and Bachelor's Fare.

Through such folly, days once sweet holy days,
Soon are embittered by wrangling and strife,
Wives turn jolly days to melancholy days,
All perplexing and vexing one's life.
Children are riotous, maid servants fly at us;
Mammy, to quiet us, growls like a bear,
Polly is squawling and Molly is brawling,
While Dad is recalling his Bachelors Fare.

When they are older grown, then they are bolder grown,
Turning your temper and spurning your rule,
Girls through foolishness, passion and mulishness,
Parry your wishes and marry a fool.
Boys will anticipate, lavish and dissipate,
All that your busy pate hoarded with care,
Then tell me what jollity, fun or frivolity
Equals in quality, Bachelor's Fare.

The Man with an Appetite.

I never for the life o' me, could understand why a man of *ten* stone should pay as much for Coach hire as one of *twenty*.—There is neither reason nor virtue in it; and the Stage Coach proprietors must be a set of unjust jolterheads not to alter it. The rogues weigh your dead stock—your luggage, and, if it be what they call "over weight," they make no scruple of charging you so much a pound for every pound above a certain number of pounds, but they take no account at all of over weight in *living* luggage, and charge just as much for carrying a little whipper snapper of a passenger, whose entire *corpus*, in full dress, might be tucked into a coach pocket, as they will for a great, over-fed fellow, whose empty waistcoat would button round a haystack! If a man would stuff himself till he's as big as a roasted Manning-tree ox with a pudding in his belly, let him do so—there is no statute to the contrary thereof, that I know of; but I see no reason he should obtrude his fat upon folks of reasonable compass—or expect to have his overweight of blubber carried about the country for nothing.—Twelve stone is about the average weight of a man; and if the Coach owners were not blockheads and boobies—blind to their own interests, and to common equity, they would establish a scale of fares, hang weighing chairs in their Coach Offices, and demand so much additional fare upon every stone weight above twelve; reducing the fares to those of less weight in proportion. If they would do that, a man wedged into a six inside Coach between two of these enormous bowel cases, might take some little comfort to himself in knowing that what he suffers by suffocation he saves in pocket. And truly, your political economists—your Ma'nuses and M'Cullochs are little better than strainers at gnats and swallower of camels; or they would have proposed some such regulations as a check upon over-consumption; it would do more toward saving the national victual than any of their fine drawn schemes for stinting day laborers in brats and potatoes.

"It was our fate to have one of these two-legged prize cattle—"a certain Franklin in the wilds of Kent,' as the travelling sixth in the Dover Coach. We took him up—or rather he was heaved up, by the Coachman and half-a-dozen helpers, at a road-side public house, somewhere between Sandwich and Deal, and when he was up, and had poked forward, half way across the inside of the coach, his hips stuck in the door way, so that he was obliged to turn aside, before he could bring in his rear. At length he was *all* in; and down he went squash! into the only vacant seat, between two venerable spinster-like ladies, his bowed elbows spreading over them in front like a couple of Brobdignagian Sausages, and his stupendous catastrophe tearing all before it, subsided—"Mercy on us!" cried one of the spinster-like venerables—"I declare you have torn my gown completely out of the *gathers!*" "And mine too!" said the other.—"Really, Sir, we must get you to set up a little," said both. "Aye—I thought I felt something give way," grunted the mountain of mummy; and then instead of sitting up, as they had requested, he leaned slowly from side to side, so as to almost smother each lady in her turn, whilst the other was dragging her torn gown from beneath his abominable brawn. However, all that being arranged, and room having been made for his legs, as he called them, on we went, but we had not gone more than a mile, when he grunted—"Can't stand *this!*"—"Stand *what* Sir?—you seem to me to be *sitting!*" said some body. "Cant ride *backerd*—never could, grunted, tallow-keech in reply. Now it so happened that directly opposite to him sat a fine bouncing dame—fat, fair, and fifty, tightly done up in blue braided broadcloth, overhung with a gilt Belcher chain, almost big enough for a chain cable and she no sooner heard his complaint of not being able to stand riding backward than she offered to change places with him—whether from sympathy with his fat, or respect to her own blue broadcloth, did not appear. But how this exchange of places was to be brought about, was the thing: to the lookers on it seemed to be almost as easy as turning a couple of bullocks in a watch-box; but as the necessity for it was growing more and more urgent every moment the attempt was made. In the first instance they each essayed to rise like ordinary people, but that would not do; before the *male* was half up, down he went again—squash!—and they repeated the attempt a second time with no better success. "I'll tell you what, ma'am," grunted tallow keech, "you'd better catch hold of my hands." The lady complied; and having hooked their fat fingers together, in the ways the boys call *butchers* hold, they succeeded in *bousing* each other up, fairly out of their respective seats, but in the attempt to turn, they missed stays, as it were, and swung round, horizontally, across the laps of the rest of us.

Here was a pretty predicament!—In a moment were all mixed up together like so many maggots in a grease pot, all trying to get the upper hand of each other: the bouncing, dame squalling, the fat fellow grunting; and all of us sprunting with might and main, to keep our heads above brawn. Luckily, the two fat ones had "a kind of alacrity in sinking"—their ability to sprunt being diminished in the exact ratio to their superabundant blubber, so that we soon got them pretty well under; but nevertheless, there is know knowing what the upshot might have been, had not a lean long-necked linen dealer in the corner, poked his head out at the window, and implored the coachman to stop—"Coachman," cried he,—"coachman! for Heaven's sake stop the coach!"—Why it was to be stopped for Heaven's sake, I could not make out—unless for a notion that a fat body must needs have a fat soul, and fear that Heaven might be as much burdened with blubber as we were,—for, indeed, by this time the fat fellow did begin to manifest very purely physiognomical symptoms of apoplectically ejecting the immortal tenant of his mortal brawn. However, the coach did stop, and right speedilly—for the cry was urgent, and both doors being set wide open, we—the four lean ones, as soon as we could disentangle ourselves, got out upon the road, shoe-top in mud, and the rain raining as though it tho't the sooner we we were cooled the better; whilst the two fat ones, asisted by the coachman and others, were getting themselves set upright on their propria persona seats; and this matter achievied, we all got in again. Now you would think, perhaps, that after this squabash, the fat mans appetite would be sadly damaged—and I thought so too; but I was mistaken; for in less than an hour after I sat down to dinner with him, at one of the inns in Dover, and I'll just tell you the manner of his feeling.

It was a sort of four shilling ordinary—plenty of food there was; and some twenty or thirty feeders—each with a four ounce lump of bread by the side of his plate. "You'll take some soup, Sir,!"—said somebody to the fat Franklin. "Yes, I'll take soup," said he; and did three plates full, to which he added the aforesaid four ounce lump of bread. "You'll take salmon Sir!"—I'll take salmon; and some bread, waiter." The plate of bread was handed to him, and having paw'd on three or four four ounce lumps, he ingulph'ed two of them with the salmon. "Shall I send you a fried sole, Sir!"—"Yes, I'll take fried soles,—and some fresh ale, waiter." A quart jug of ale was set beside him; and having ingulph'd a great goblet of it, he sent down a half pound sole, and the fourth lump of bread after the salmon. Here's a fine brill, Sir, will you allow me to send you some? "Yes, I'll take some brill,—and some bread, waiter." The plate of bread was handed to him, and having pawed off four lumps, down went one of them with the brill and another goblet of ale cleared his gullet for the second course.

Second course:—Roast beef, roast pig, calf's head, and boiled leg of mutton. Beef, Sir!—"Yes I'll take some beef: Champ, champ, champ, chamble, chamble, champ, and gulp—gulp—gulp;" and there was an end to thebeef, and a third gobblet of ale. Some calf's head, Sir! "Yes, I'll take calf's head;—slerrup, slerrup, chamble, champ, slerrup, gulp, gulp, gulp." A little more calf's head, Sir!—"Yes, I'll take a little more calf's head;—slerrup, slerrup—bread waiter,—gulp, gulp gulp, gulp;"—and thus ended the second course.

Third course:—Shall I send you the wing of this goose, Sir!—"Yes I'll take the wing of a goose ,"—and he did. Allow me to send you a slice or two of the breast, Sir!—"Yes, I'll take some of of the breast;"—and he did. Some boild fowl and oyster,—Yes I'll take some boiled fowl and oysters;—slerrup, slerrup, champ, champ, champ—stop waiter!—where are you going with that duck?—I shall take some duck—and having finished his boiled fowl and oysters, he helped himself to the breast and leg of the duck. By this time his eyes stood out like a lobster's: the perspiration stood in large drops upon his bald front. But still he went on, champ, champ, champ; and fearing the pastry would be cleared away before he finished his duck, he contrived to eat the solid slices from the breast on one side of his mouth, whilst he gnaw'd the meat from the leg with the other—the drumstick poking out from the corner of his mouth, till it dropped completely picked upon his plate. Then, gulping down the remainder of his ale, he tossed a glass brandy after it; and asked for a damson tart; swallowed it in a twinkling; a little custard pudding?—Yes.—Cheese?—and finally a bottle of sherry!—Is it not monstrous that a fellow like this—who will cram himself with more food than would serve a dozen moderate men, should obtrude his abominable paunch upon decent people, and get his overweight carried about from town to town for nothing.

FROM THE CINCINNATI WESTERN SHIELD.

The Black Buccaneer.

"The sails were filled, and fair the light winds blew,
As glad to waft him from his native home;
And fast the white rocks faded from his view."

Childe Harold.

Whilst our country was yet in its infancy, and but a short time previous to the commencement of that ever memorable struggle, which terminated in the political separation of the colonies from the mother country, there cruised off the shore of the West India Islands a Rover, known by the appellation of the "Black Buccaneer," a name given him from the color of his vessel, whose exterior was painted black, the better to be screened from observation when the government cruisers obliged him to seek shelter, and concealment among the creeks and inlets of the Islands.

Rumor had widely disseminated the daring exploits of this notorious Buccaneer, whose illicit proceedings were principally, if not exclusively, directed against the flag of Great Britain; but his enmity to that nation not only proved detrimental to their commerce, but also acted oppressively to ours, as we at that time acknowledged allegiance to the country, from whose oppressive enthralment our illustrious forefathers subsequently emancipated themselves and their posterity.

Unparalleled success had hitherto invariably attended the most desperate actions of this man and his numerous captures at length called the attention of the British Governor, who fitted out a vessel for the express purpose of freeing the ocean of one, who proved so great a scourge to the commercial interest of Great Britain and its dependencies. The command of this vessel was entrusted to an experienced officer, and we sailed from the United Colonies with orders to let nothing interfere with our time and duty, until we had accomplished the object of our expedition.

At sunrise, on the 5th morning subsequent to our departure, we discovered a vessel to leeward; orders were instantly given to bear down when after an hour's sail, we discovered it to be a foretopsail schooner lying low in the water, and shaping her course south-westerly: when she perceived it was our intention to hail, she wore round and lay to, awaiting our approach.

As we drew near I had an opportunity of examining her more minutely, and every one on board asserted that she was the most beautiful craft that they had ever beheld. Her tall spars had a graceful, though not more than ordinary rake, and the delicacy of her taper was only equalled by the proportionate tracery of the cordage that enshrouded them; the bows were exceedingly sharp and bespoke the utmost fleetness, while the cutwater rose with a graceful curve from the briny element, and was handsomely gammoned to the bowsprit; but one feature deteriorated from her extreme beauty, and that was the dark color of her hull, and the only trait that broke the gloom of the head gear was the snow white canvass that fluttered aloft.—Yet amidst all this beauty there was something suspicious in her appearance, probably imparted by the tenebrity of her hue, or perhaps engendered by the recollection of our errand.

As we neared her, five or six forms were observed scanning us with apparent interest, yet still she lay in the wind's eye, her topsails thrown back, and she resting as motionless as a gull sleeping on the ocean, while we were dashing the spray aside, and every moment attaining a lessened intervention. When we had approached within hail, our vessel wore round, and hoisting the cross of St. George, fired a gun that the stranger might satisfy us of her nation by showing her colors. Scarcely had the echo of our gun died upon the breeze, when a great black banner bearing no device, unfurled itself from the stern of the stranger, and was instantly run to the extremity of the gaff.

"The Black Buccaneer," shouted fifty voices simultaneously, and the echo of their words was succeeded by a fearful silence. When the momentary surprise was over, every man in concordance with the order of our commander, prepared for action; the guns were loaded and run out of their respective ports—the magazine illumed—the loggerheads lighted—the decks cleared and every thing prepared to execute the work of death. In the mean time the Buccaneer was no way backward in imitating our example; his vessel was swung round until his broadside was brought to bear full on us, and her decks, which before showed but 5 or 6 forms, were now literally crowded fore and aft; then orders were given to commence the action, and the huge cannon belched forth their iron messengers of death.

"We must board," said our commander, after a quarter of an hour's cannonading, in which no signal advantage was gained by either party.—"Fill away men, and stand by to heave the grappels." The mandate was obeyed, and in a few moments we were lashed, and fought yard-arm to yard-arm, with the bravest and most formidable Buccaneer that ever ploughed the ocean.

The pirates were the first to board: headed by their notorious chieftain, they sprang on our deck and fiercely assaulted our seamen; for a long time victory remained undecided, but the Buccaneers began to faulter, still they fought hand to hand, and with the infuriated frenzy of men who had experienced an opposition they did not anticipate; but still the tars of old England met them with all the coolness experience has taught so essential to victory. By this time one half of the assailants lay dead or wounded on the deck. Their cheering shouts were still heard, though faint, and almost drowned by the clash of arms, and the groans of the wounded and dying. Again they faultered, and retreated a pace, but then the voice of their commander was heard above the ruthless din, urging them to another effort; again they formed, and rushed madly on our seamen, but they met the same pertinacious opposition as before, and they once more broke, and retreated. At this critical moment, when the pirates were retreating step by step from our quarter deck, their chieftain rushed forward, and cutting a passage with his sword sprang down the hatchway, and rushing into the light room, seized a burning lamp, then shivering the glass partition that separated it from the magazine, he entered. Those upon deck beheld this strange movement with wonder, that can better be imagined than described, and both parties simultaneously dropped their weapons to learn the issue of so strange an adventure.

Our commander, accompanied by a few of the officers, immediately descended; the sight that met their astonished gaze was truly terrifying; the Bucaneer was standing amongst the opened powder with a lighted lamp in his tightly clenched fist, his face was blackened, and a stream of blood gushed down his cheek from a sabre cut in the forehead; with knit brows and resolution stamped on his countenance he stood regarding those who began to crowd the light room.

"Stand back," shouted he, "if you regard your own safety, stand back, for, by my soul, he who first advances, seals the doom of death for all on board."

There was something so terribly resolute in the tone and gesture of the pirate, that those around receded a pace, but still continued to gaze with blanched cheeks and trembling lips upon the daring form of the determined Buccaneer.

'In the name of heaven what do you intend!' asked our commander, breaking the painful silence, and scarcely believing the scene arrayed so palpably before him.

'Listen—years have I cruised in these seas, but never have I assaulted a vessel, but those who bore that detestable ensign of tyranny that now floats from your gaff; fortune has hitherto favoured me, and I have been a scourge to your hated kingdom—to day fate has decreed it otherwise, but though defeated, I still have the means of purchasing my freedom; and now Briton, it remains for you to grant my release or suffer the death your refusal must certainly bring.'

'Our orders were especially to capture you,' returned the commander, evasively, 'and you are now my prisoner.'

'I am!' said the Buccaneer, glancing, with a significancy that could not be mistaken, upon the deadly material that lay opened before him.

'Will your own safety prove no barrier to the execution of your hellish scheme!'

'I would ask you, sir Briton;' resumed the Buccaneer, 'whether it is more preferable to be hanged amidst the scoffs and gibes of unpitying visiters, or to end one's existence by his own hand, and purchase with his death the destruction of his victorious enemies? Believe me, sir, there is a great decrepancy between self destruction here, and perishing ignominiously at the extremity of your yard-arm.'

'Your life may yet be saved,' said the commander.

'Were the probability ever so flattering I would not submit to the ordeal; but it is no use to parley: will you suffer me and my vessel, with all my brave crew that have survived this bloody conflict, to proceed on our course!'

'On condition that—'

'No conditions will I accept,' interrupted the Buccaneer, 'it is I who have the power to name and exact conditions, and you, sir Briton; you rest in my power—the lives of all on board are at my will—what is to prevent my firing the magazine, and revenging myself by destroying my captors! I've seen the day when my own life would no greater obstacle to the accomplishment of my revenge, did such an opportunity as this offer, than the smallest particle of sand against the inroad of the lashing wave. But do you accede to my purpose!'

There is no alternative,' said the commander after a pause. 'Your desperation has baffled us, even when we exalted in victory—you are free, sir.'

'And my crew and vessel!'

'Are as subject as ever to your command.'

'Have I the honor of a British officer to that effect!'

'You have,' said the commander.

'Enough,' exclaimed the Buccaneer, and ascending he regained his own vessels, and was soon lost in the distance of the wide expanded billows.

* * * * * * *

Years had flown by, and the memory of the the Buccaneer had long ceased to occupy my mind. Our country had nobly asserted her independence at Lexington and Bunker's Hill, and a splendid naval victory had been achieved in the British Channel by the renowned Paul Jones, who was then on he coast and every hour expected into port.

The report of a gun burst upon the breeze and a lofty ship was seen to enter the harbor. The citizens flocked by thousands to the beach to welcome the hero who had so nobly displayed the prowess of America on the very coast of Great Britan. A boat was seen pulling from the frigate—an officer was seated in it—a lively murmur passed through those that crowded the wharves—the boat stranded and Paul Jones leaped on shore; but what was my astonishment on beholding in the countenance of the hero of Bon Homme Richard, the stern, though not unpleasing features of the Black Buccaneer.

FROM THE FAMILY LYCEUM.

LIME.

This is a simple mineral, or a letter of the geological alphabet, and a rock scattered very extensively and in vast deposits over the face of the globe.

Lime appears under a greater variety of texture and form, than any other rock. There are probably two hundred varieties of marble, all, or nearly all of which, are lime. Chalk, with the endless and boundless deposits of the more common limestone, is composed of the same elements. It chrystalizes into numerous forms. Calcareous spar with rhombic sides is one form. A six sided prism is another, and several others might be named.

Lime is less common upon the face of the globe, than the rocks mentioned in our last, especially the three first. It however exists in exhaustless abundance in almost every country. In many places it is the most common and almost the only rock.

No rock perhaps differs so much in its age, or in the periods in which the different deposits were formed. The oldest limestone was formed before the most recent granite. The most recent deposits are at this time accumulating; so that the formation of Limestone has been constantly going on for nearly six thousand years at least, so that some specimens are about six thousand years old, and perhaps much more, while others have not yet completed their first year.

The uses of lime are numerous and very important. In many places it is the common and only material for the walls of houses, the enclosures of farms, &c., and in every place is esteemed for the finest architectural work.—It is the most common material for statuary work, and carving of various kinds.

For the interior walls of houses, or for plastering rooms, &c. it is nearly indispensible. Some specimens are of great value for water cements, as they cement the masses of stone in a wall so as to be water tight, and even grow harder under water. This is called hydraulic, or water lime.

Lime when burned, has something of an alkaline property like potash or soda, and is used as a substitute for them. It is used as a flux, or an aid in melting, in the manufactory of the coarser kinds of glass, and in the smelting of iron. It is also used as a medicine.

Upon soils which do not contain a portion of lime, it is a valuable manure. It may be burnt and slacked, or pulverized otherwise, and applied to the land. Marl, which is lime commonly mixed with clay and sand, owes its value as a manure to the lime it contains.

The simple elements of lime are fewer in number than those of the rocks before named. The only elements which compose pure limestone, are oxygen, calcium, carbon, and usually a little hydrogen. Burnt lime is little else than oxygen and calcium; lime in the quarry has oxygen and carbon, or carbonic acid with a little water, or oxygen and hydrogen are added. In the process of burning lime the carbonic acid and water are driven off, so as to reduce it from carbonate and hydrate, to pure lime, which is oxigen and a metal called calcium.

FROM THE PORTLAND ADVERTISER.

Slavery of all Kinds.

In our efforts to emancipate another section of the country from slavery, we forget to emancipate ourselves from the many and various kinds of slavery which keeps us in bondage. There is slavery of parties, of which we say nothing—that slavery which, with many is as imperious and tyranical as the despot's edict. There is a slavery of custom, which subjects us to a thousand troubles. There is the slavery of fashion, which makes us ridiculous and absurd, and leads us to expensive indulgences. There is a slavery of prejudice, which makes us the victims of ignorance and delusion. In short, there are numerous kinds

of bondage other than that, and no better than that which the negro pays to the white man. When the mind, the soul are in slavery, the case is much more lamentable, and in a free country more dreadful then when the slavery is that of the body, or of services due to the master.

Let us speak of the slavery of party. All men of warm feeling will divide into parties. It is natural, perhaps desirable, in a free country, so that the *outs* may watch the *ins*, and keep them frugal, and careful, and honest. But when party makes a slave of the freeman, party is as much of a curse to such a slave, as the power of a tyrant might have over him. That man is a slave to others, who has no will and opinion of his own when he is called upon to cast his vote. He is a slave who does not think for himself, but who suffers others to to think for him. He is a slave who suffers and obeys the dictation of caucusses and cabals when such dictation conflicts with his own sense of right and wrong. He is a slave who goes with a party on all occasions, even when that party goes wrong, and sets at defiance the principals of common honesty. For slavery is of all kinds and of all degrees:—and though a white man may not own a white man, yet he may own his vote, own his opinions, own his services, and his hurrahs, and his plaudits, Thus Bonaparte had thousands of white slaves.

In a free country there may be many, very many, white slaves. The man who dares not express his opinion because he holds an office, is in many senses, a slave. He is a slave to his situation, the servant of another, who exercises an irresponsible influence over his will, and who commands his political services as powerfully as the Southern planter commands the agricultural services of his negroes.—The only difference is in the service. The service, in one case, is in the field; in the other, at the ballot box, in caucus, or in drumming up. The slave's mind is at liberty. But the mind of such an Office Holder is in thraldom.

The slavery of custom imposes upon us many restrictions. It may enslave the mind. It often does enslave the body, and puts us in the power of others. But a moderate attention to custom we would by no means repudiate. It is the most innocent slavery to which we are subject, and often such subjection is useful.

The slavery of fashion is often commented upon. It is best to follow fashion in a small degree, at least, so far as not to distinguish ourselves from our fellow men. But when fashion becomes a tyrant, when it fluctuates perpetually, and is never established long enough to gain a name, when it destroys the health, and too seriously lightens the pocket, when it endangers character, then it is time to put forth the declaration of Independence.

But after all, such slavery is not so hurtful, nor commonly so obnoxious as the slavery, to which prejudice subjects us. As we free ourselves from prejudices, and found our opinions upon judgement we become free men. Prejudice has more victims. than masters have. Prejudice and ignorance commonly go together; they are companions. Prejudice is ignorance's instructor. Prejudice imposes edicts, and hundreds obey. Prejudice forms opinions and many are their slaves.—Prejudice refuses lessons, and is established in its own self-conceit. Indeed the prejudiced man is he whom you can do any thing with, provided you flatter his prejudices.

Thus it is easy to see that freedom, as well as slavery is of various kinds. That man merits the high appellation of a freeman, a free citizen who forms his own opinions, and who knows how he formed them—who investigates what he acts upon, and who acts for himself—who takes the best means of gaining information, and fears not to proclaim what his opinions are. Our country needs emancipation from party slavery, as much as from negro slavery. For the first enslaves body and soul, and the other but the body alone. It is as much the interest of the slave master here, as the slave master there, to keep us all in bondage. Emancipation is as desirable here as there.

PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.

Horse Racing.

Extract from Judge Darlington's Charge.

To the Grand Jury of Delaware County August Sessions, 1833.

There is one offence against the laws of which we are very rarely informed; but which we have abundant reason to believe, is too common within this district. Rumour, and even the public newspapers, sometimes informs us that the law against horse-racing is disregarded and set at naught in this and the adjoining county of Chester. It is believed that times and places are appointed for these public and open infractions of the law; that crowds assemble to witness them, always composed in part by the idle, the dissolute and the vicious. The free passage of citizens over the highways are often obstructed, and the scene not unfrequently winds up with gaming, drunkeness, and breaches of the peace. The subject is respectfully submitted to the attention of the Grand Jury.

We will not detain you to enquire whether public horse-racing be, under any circumstances, useful or necessary for the encouragement of the better breeds of horses (a question about which much might be said on both sides) because it is believed all will agree that the tendency and practical effect of horse-racing, (at least such as is supposed to exist among us) is noxious to the peace and good order of the community—besides often obstructing the highways, and rendering the passage over them dangerous, the facilities given to the extension of crime and fraud by the gathering of idle and vicious, the various species of gambling which are sometimes practised by them on such occasions, the chances of uttering and pasing counterfeit notes, and many other practises of a demoralizing and criminal tendency, must far overbalance any imaginary good, which can be hoped for, by the practice of horse-racing—and a sufficient consideration (one would suppose) to induce the whole people, magistracy and peace officers on all such accounts as this, to rise up and put forth their strength against the practice and thus eradicate the stain which will otherwise remain upon the general good character of the people of this county for examplary morals, and peaceable and dutiful submission to the laws.

But it is enough for you and for *us* to know "that all racing, running, pacing, or trotting horses, mares, or gelding, for money, goods or chattels, or other valuable things," are declared by the act of the 17th February 1810, "to be common nuisances against the state, and the authors; parties, contrivers, and abettors thereof shall be prosecuted and proceeded against by indictment." The same act further provides that "each horse, mare or gelding, used or employed by the owners thereof, or *with his consent* in any race, *on which any bet, or wager shall have been laid*, or any purse or stakes shall have been made, shall be forfeited to the proper County," "and the said horse, mare or gelding, so forfeited, shall at any time within two months thereafter, be seized by any overseer of the poor, or superviser of the highways of the Township in which such race shall have been run, *or by the Sheriff*, or any of his deputies of the County within which said township shall be situate."

We know not whether any complaints may be formally laid before you for offences against the law just referred to, but the attestation you have just taken authorizes you, nay, requires you to *make diligent enquiries*, that is by all means within your knowledge, or that you may be furnished with. If you require the attendance of witnesses, the court will compel their attendance, so that you may examine them on oath. *You* have the right to present the offences and the names of the offenders in writing, with the names of the offenders in witnesses you may choose to furnish, whereby the Attorney General may be enabled to prepare and prosecute indictments. If it shall be found that any peace officer whose duty it is to punish crime and suppress nuisances, or any officers especially charged with the execution of the act referred to, if any Magistrate, Constable, Overseer of the Poor; Supervisor of the Highways, Sheriff, or his deputies, have been remiss in their duty, so that offenders or horses have escaped, the Grand Jury have a right to present them.

The gambling character of horse-racing is all that has heretofore met the reprehension of of the Legislature, except in the city and county of Philadelphia. By the acts of the 22nd of March, 1818, *all horse-racing* whether for money or other valuable things or not, is forbidden under severe penalties upon any highways in that populous district a provision which for the safety and convenience of travellers, we should like to extend over the State. But under the act to which your enquiries have been directed, it is only *such races* upon which some "bet or wager" should have been laid or "some purse or stakes shall have been made" or "some money, goods, or chattles or valuable things," shall have been striven for, that come under the notice, the penalties and forfeitures of the law.

It is recommended to the Grand Jury to take the subject into consideration; with a hope, that whatever may be the immediate result, at public enquiry may be directed to the subject, and that in the end, the offence with all its concomitant evils may be banished from our country.

Confession of Le Blanc.

The last number of the New Jersey Advocate contains the confessions of Le Blanc, who was executed on Friday last. He says:—

"I was born at Chateau Salin, (Meurthe) in the N. E. department of France, on the 20th of March, 1802, of reputable parents, who are still living. My means of Education were not as limited as many others of similar circumstances, but I never was fond of study, nor could my parents prevail on me to employ the advantages which were offered me. My delight and sole aim was mischief, and the principal part of my time was occupied in playing truant and teazing our neighbors. My father frequently corrected me for my faults, but they were as soon forgotten, and I returned to my follies again. In his admonitions, my father has frequently and vividly pourtrayed to me my end, and many a time have his admonitiory lessons recurred to my mind, since I have arrived to the years of maturity.

Nothing of serious consequence occurred to me in my youth, although I was continually engaged in broils, as I was very passionate, and would on every convenient occasion give an insult, but never take one. In the autumn of 1826, I found that my situation was disagreeable to myself and friends, I was determined to leave my native place. I accordingly started for Germany, and after rambling about several weeks, I came to the house of Mrs. Smicht, a widow woman, residing at Bistroff, (Moselle,) on the borders of Germany. I engaged to work for her, and for several months we agreed very well.—She was kind and affectionate to me, as well as her three daughters, Christene, Marette, and Marie. After I had lived with the family upwards of a year, I paid particular attention to the youngest daughter, Marie. She received my addresses kindly, and after much solicitation she consented to be mine. The consent of her mother could not be obtained, for she said that she was afraid we never could live hapily together, as I was passionate and ill-tempered, and Marie was quite the contrary. I endeavoured for a long time to gain her mother's consent by the most implicit obedience to her commands, and the most humiliating conduct towards the family. A certificate of my good conduct from my old friends in France was demanded, but this, through several excuses on my part, was never obtained, for I well knew I could not get it. I was determined to make Marie my wife, and as her pure soul was wrapped in me and she the favorite of the family, I changed my course of life, and became a different person—I commanded instead of obeying, and my passion carried me so far as to chastise and greatly abuse the whole family, from the mother to Marie herself! My passion and rage became unbounded—having been pent up for such an unusual length of time, and burst forth with tenfold vigor. I had a friend by the name of Bouse, living a neighbour, who probably instigated me to commit these rash acts, and I now believe that his object was to supplant me in the affections of Marie.

This course of life continued until about the first of March of the present year, when, after lingering about the neighborhood for a long time, I found that I could not obtain my wishes without blood shed, (for Marie would never disobey her mother, and I had forfeited the confidence of the remainder of the family,) I was determined to go to America. I stole an interview with Marie, and told her my determination, which was to go to New York, and thence to some place near there to get into business.—That when I was properly settled I would write to her, and she pledged herself to follow me. The last interview we had was at Morhange, where we were pledged to each other. I there said to her, that something within told me we should never meet again in this world, but she endeavored to quiet my fears, and we faithfully promised before God never to marry another so long as either was living. I left them, to the great joy of this worthy family and the whole neighborhood, with the exception of Marie, and started for my native place, where I remained but sufficient time to obtain the certificate of my birth, and from thence to Paris, where I remained three days. I then went to Havre, where I found a vessel which was to set sail the next day for New York. Having but little more money than to pay my passage and purchase sea stores; I felt very unpleasant at leaving my native country, and in company with entire strangers. The good council of my aged and worthy parents would frequently recur to my mind during the voyage; and as often would I regret the pranks I had played upon the youth of my own age during the services in the church, or going or returning from there. But for ten years had I neglected to bow the knee to my maker, which I was sullenly obliged to do whilst under my parent's roof.—I contemned all his pious instructions, and laughed at his bigotry, as I termed it, as soon as he was out of sight. But as I was bound for the new world, these thoughts were soon forgotten.

I arrived at New York on the 26th of April, and there found some persons who directed me to the house of Mr. Feusier, who keeps a French boarding house in Fulton Street. I now found myself far from home, among strangers, and not one dollar in my pocket.—I felt miserable. I thought of my native home, and how happy I could have been there. I thought of Mr. Smicht's—of Marie—how I had abused this excellent family, and compared my present situation with what it would have been had I behaved myself properly. These thought's continually employed my mind, and prevented my going out much from the house. The third day after I had been there, Mr. Sayre came into Mr. Feusieur's house, and inquired for some one to go into the country and work on a farm, as I learnt from Mr. Feuiser. I told him that I would go; and it was agreed that I should go on trial for two weeks, when we were to make a bargain for a year. This agreement was made through Mr. Feuiser. I told Mr. Feuiser that I could not pay him the whole of his bill, but paid him six shilling, and then intended to let him have a pair of boots as security. The next morning I left his house without leaving the boots, as I wanted them, and intended to send him the money as soon as I could earn it.

I had not lived with Mr. Sayre more than a week before I saw that I was considered more as a menial servant than a common hired man. As soon as my work was done for the day, I had something to do about the house, such as feed the hogs, take care of the horses, cut wood and bring it in, carry water, and the like, and was under the servitude of the servants around the house. I was further convinced of this when my lodgings was exchanged for one of very inferior quality. I plainly saw that as I was a stranger and a foreigner, unacquainted with the customs and manners of the country, I should be made a miserable beast of burthen, if I suffered it, to whom no pay would be returned but my food. From these considerations engendered the first idea of murder and plunder. I had longed to be in possession of sufficient money to either send to my betrothed Marie, or go to her. I saw that Mr. Sayre paid out and received considerable, and believing from my treatment I should never be able to earn enough by my labor, these murderous thoughts came into my mind. I then began to pray to God to prevent me from committing so great a sin. Every time I thought of it I began to pray, but I found that God had left me: I had not confessed for ten years.

These ideas were continually recurring to me, whilst I was at my daily labor, and my treatment determined me. I had formed my plans, but I waited several days for their daughter Mary to return, that I might murder her also, as she had a gold watch which I wanted. Finding that she did not return, and that daily I became more degraded in my own eyes; after their hired man had gone away, on Saturday afternoon, I asked Mr. Sayre for five dollars, as I wanted a hat and some other articles. He gave me a five franc piece. This I considered an insult, for I had worked hard for him, and was willing to do the same justice for a year to come. I had made my preparations by cleansing the stable properly, and feeding the gray mare more than I did the horse. I then went to town and got some cider and segars at a grocery store, and then went to a tavern, at which I had been once before, and took a glass of brandy and a segar; this was done to pass away the time until the people had gone to bed. I went home a little after ten o'clock, and remained around the barn some time, and then went into the kitchen, where I found Mr. Sayre shaving.—I pretended to be frightened, and told him by words and signs, that something was wrong in the stable. I ran out and stood inside the stable door for some time, with a spade in my hands waiting for him to come. At length, I saw him coming with a candle in his hand, and as he came into the stable, I struck him down with the back of the spade, on the left side of the head, which killed him without a struggle. I gave him another blow on the forehead, to make sure work of it, and then dug a hole in the heap of manure, dragged him into it, and covered him up. As soon as he fell, I threw the candle on the plank near by, to prevent any light shining out and exposing me. I then went into the kitchen and decoyed Mrs. Sayres out in the same way. She came out in a hurry, but without any light; and as soon as she got past the shed, I struck her with the same weapon with which I had killed her husband. It being dark, the blow glanced—she screamed; I gave her another, but with like effect; she screamed again and again, clinging hold of me, and begging for her life; and it was not until I gave her several blows, that I brought her to the ground. I got tired of striking her with the spade, and then I kicked her on the head with my heavy shod boots. She died a terrible death, and I see her every time I close my eyes to sleep. When I found she was dead, I covered her up in the same heap of manure, and rolled the plaster over the blood which had run from her head whilst I was murdering her. I then went into the kitchen with a club in my hand, took a light went softly up stairs to the garret, where Phebe, the colored woman, was sleeping, and with a single blow, she passed into an eternal sleep.—The blood spouted into my face, and on my vest and hands; she did not stir after I first struck. I then took the chisels which I had seen the carpenter put into the corn stalks, and opened all the drawers and trunks in the house. My object was only money. The silver money found in the belt around me belonged to Mr. S., as also the change the Sheriff took from my pocket, except a few shillihgs left from the five franc piece which Mr. Sayre gave me.

I would not take the paper money, as I did not know the value of it, and I was afraid it would lead to my detection; nor would I take the silver spoons; &c. for the same reason. Whilst I was plundering the house, I thought of my Marie. I found a large quantity of Jewelry, &c. which I thought would become her person, as also several articles belonging to females; therefore put them into my bundle for her. I well recollect the wagon passing with the men in it who had been fishing, for it frightened me much, and I went to the window to see if they would stop; but as they did not, I continued my search after money, and such other articles as I could easily carry. Hearing a noise in the garret I went up and cut a slit in Phebe's ear; but I found that she was dead, and that a cat had disturbed me. After I had put my two bundles in the upper entry, I toook off my own clothes and put on a suit of Mr. S's, which fitted me very well. After putting my clothes under my bed, I went to the kitchen—took the glass lantern—went to the stable, and set it within the door. I put the saddle and bridle on the gray mare, which Mr. Sayre generally rode; took one bundle before me, and the other fastened over my shoulder, and rode out of the lane. The beast there did not go very well, and turned around with me once or twice so that it loosened the bundle which was over my shoulder—spilled several things out, and finally I lost the whole of it after I was fairly started: this was about the brecking of day. I made the beast go pretty fast, and take her own course, as I believed she knew the way to New York.—When I went through a part of the first village I came to, she wanted to stop at a large white house, and troubled me here also: and here I lost some valuable things, which I intened for Marie. After it had got towards sunrise I turned her out of the road and got off with the largest bundle.—I here did not know what to do with her, and whilst I was resting myself by the side of the road, I made up my mind to cut the poor animals throat. Before I arose, however, she turned away from me crossed to the other side, and went back in the direction from whence she came. It was my intetion to go immediately to New York, and there take passage the first opportunity for my native country, with my booty, and fulfil my vows to Marie; for I did not believe the murders would be found out until Monday, when I should be secure; but I was unexpectedly overtaken when I thought no one but myself knew of my crimes. This is a full and frank confession of my many sins, for which I pray forgivness, and for the truth of which I call upon that God to witness, from whom I hope to see salvation. The sentence is just and I am ready to die.

Morris county Gaol, Aug 29, 1833.

Foreign Intelligence.

FROM THE BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER.

By the British packet Lady Ogle, from Halifax, a Falmouth paper of the 10th of August has been received, containing London dates to the evening of the 8th. The following are the only articles of interest which we find in the paper.

London, Thursday eve'g, Aug 8, half past 7 o'clock. According to some of the Paris journals, the Portugues exiles have already received notice, that their allowance will cease on the 1st September, their powers of returning to their own country by that date being taken for granted. It is also asserted that the empress and young Queen will give up their Hotel in Paris in all September, which proves that great confidence exists in the entire defeat of Miguel, in quarters likely to be best informed.

The Sun of this evening states that the British and French Cabinets have formally signified to the representatives of Don Pedro in this country, their wish for the ex-Emperor to withdraw all pretentions to the Regency, in favor of one of the aunts of Donna Maria, and the instructions have been sent to Lisbon to a distinguished personage to press such an arrangement, and to secure for it the approbation of the Duke of Palmella.

In the house of Commons last night, the slavery abolition bill was read a third time and passed.

Parliment is expected to get through business about the 26th inst.

Sir John Key has resigned his office of Lord Mayor of London.* The election takes place on Monday. Mr. Francis Kemble is the only candidate at present.

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*Sir John Key was Mayor of London three years ago, but we believe, was an Alderman at the period referred to here, and held, besides, a seat in the House of Commons as one of the representatives of the city. According to our last cacounts from England, he had resigned his seat as a member of the House, and it is probably this office, for which Mr. Kemble is a candidate. The following is the reason assigned for his resignation. He held a large contract for the supply of Government with stationary, which is kept in a separate office, under the charge of a store keeper.—Mr. Lawrence, who had been store keeper for some years, resigned and Sir John applied to Earl Grey to appoint his son, aged 18 years, to the vacant place — This was refused on account of his youth, and the Alderman then requested, that the office might be given to his eldest son, whom he represented as 22 years old. The appointment was accordingly made, and it was afterwards discovered that the person who received the office was the same for whom it was at first requested, the story of the elder son being an entire fabrication.

ASHBEL GREEN, JR.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

COLUMBIA, PA.

OFFICE at the corner of Locust and Second Streets, next to the Printing Office.

A. G. Jr. will attend at Marietta on every Thursday, for the transaction of business, and may be found at Libhart's Hotel.

Dr. A. A. WOODHULL,

HAS REMOVED to the corner of Gay and Front Streets, directly opposite Libhart's Hotel.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

At private Sale.

The THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE where formerly the Marietta Bank was kept.

Also, a ONE STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE &c. will now be sold.

This property being situated in the business part of the borough, and built of the best materials, is certainly worthy the attention of persons, who would wish to own property in this thriving town.

For terms please make early application to the subscriber, who is the *Agent* for the Bank of the United States, and who by a resolution of the Board, is authorised to sell the same without reserve.

J. GROSH.

Marietta, March 21, 1833.—tf

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, in and by an act of the General Assembly of this state, entitled "An act to regulate the General Elections within this Commonwealth, enacted February 15, 1799," it is enjoined on me to give public notice of such election to be held, and enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected, I, ADAM BARE, Sheriff of the county of Lancaster, do therefore hereby make known and give this public notice to the electors of the county of Lancaster, that a GENERAL ELECTION will be held in said county, on the SECOND TUESDAY IN OCTOBER NEXT, (being the 8th) at the several districts, composed of the following townships, viz:—in the

1st District, composed of the City of Lancaster, Lancaster township, and those parts of Hempfield not included in the 18th and 23d districts, at the court house in said city.

2d District, composed of the township of Drumore, at the house of Philip Housekeeper, in said township.

3d District, composed of parts of the townships of Mountjoy and Donegal, at the house of George Redsecker, in Elizabethtown.

4th District, composed of part of Earl township, at the house of Anthony E. Roberts, (formerly Isaac Ellmaker's,) in New Holland.

5th District, composed of the township of Elizabeth and part of Warwick, at the house lately occupied by John Winters, and now by John Erb, in Elazrbeth township.

6th District, composed of the township of Strasburg, at the house late of Michael Rhine, in the borough of Strasburg.

7th District, composed of part of the township of Rapho, and part of Warwick, at the house occupied by Emanuel Dyer, in Manheim.

8th District, composed of the township of Salisbury, at the house now occupied by Barton Henderson, in said township.

9th District, composed of part of the township of Cocalico, boundary line same as last year, at the house lately occupied by Jacob Stahle, in Reamstown.

10th District, composed of part of the township of Donegal, at the public school house in the village of Maytown.

11th District, composed of the township of Caernarvon, and part of the township of Earl, at the house lately occupied by David Williams in Churchtown.

12th District, composed of the township of Martic, at the house now occupied by Charles Meredith, in said township.

13th District, composed of the township of Bart, at the house lately occupied by Nathan Thompson, Inkeeper, in said township.

14th District, composed of the township of Colerain, at the house of W[illegible]m Barkley, Inkeeper, in said township.

15th District, composed of [illegible]e township of Little Britain, at the house late of Robert Campbell, in said township.

16th District, composed of part of Warwick township, at the house occupied by John Kauffman, in the village of Litiz.

17th District, composed of the borough of Marietta, and part of Donegal township, at the public school house in the borough of Marietta.

18th District, composed of West Hempfield, at the town Hall in the borough of Columbia.

19th District, composed of the township of Sadsbury, at the house lately occupied by Stephen Hill, in said township.

20th District, composed of the township, of Leacock, at the house lately occupied by Dan'l Grove, Jr. miller, in said township.

21st District, composed of the township of Brecknock, at the house occupied by John Swigert, in said township.

22d District, composed of parts of the townships of Rapho, Mountjoy and Donegal, at the public school house, in the town of Monntjoy.

23d District, composed of parts of the townships of East Hempfield, at the house now occupied by Fredrick Smith, in the village of Petersburg.

24th District, composed of the townships of Lampeter, at the house now occupied by Levi Rutter, in said township.

25th District, composed of the township of Conestoga, at the house of John Kendig, in said township.

26th District, composed of part of Manor, the boundary line the same as last year, at the upper school house, in the borough of Washington.

27th District, composed of part of the townships of Earl and Cocalico, boundary line same as last year, of the public house of John Gross, in Ephrata, Cocalico township.

28th District, composed of part of W. Donegal township at the house occupied by George Blattenberger, in Bainbridge.

29th District, composed of the townships of Manheim, at the house of William Forney in Neffsville.

30th District, composed of that part of Manor, heretofore included in the first district, at the house of abraham Peters, in Millerstown.

At which time and place will be elected.

Six Representatives in the General Assembly, Two Sheriffs,—Two Coroners,—One Commissioner,—Two Directors of the Poor, And one Auditor.

And in and by an act of the General Assembly of this State, passed March 17, 1806, it is directed that the Inspectors of the said General Election shall be chosen by ballot, on the Friday next preceding the first Tuesday in October, (being the 27th of Septemper,) and the election for such Inspector shall be held at such place in each township, ward or district, as is appointed by law for that purpose, by the respective constables; who are requested to give at least one week's notice of such election assisted by two qualified citizens chosen by such citizens qualified to vote, as shall be present; and in case of neglect, refusal, death or abscence of a constable, his duties are to be performed by the supervisor of each township. And it is also in and by the first act, required, that the inspectors be at the places of their districts, on the day of the General Election aforesaid, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to do and perform the several duties required aud enjoined on them, in and by the said act.

The return judges of the several Election Districts, are to meet at the court house in the city of Lancaster, on Friday, the 12th day of October next, at 11 o'clock, with certificates of the election in their respective districts, to perform the duty required of them by law.

And in and by an act of the General Assembly passed the 2d day of April, A. D. 1811, it is enacted and declared, *That* any person who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, whether commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, or who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of the U. S. and also that every member of Congress, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election in this state.

Sept. 10, 1833. ADAM BARE, Sheriff.

THE ADVOCATE.

Thursday, September 19, 1833.

☞The citizens will bear in mind that *to-morrow evening* the meeting relative to the Bridge and Bank, will be held at Mr. Libhart's Hotel. A full meeting is desirable.

Our Borough.

It is highly gratifying to observe the improvements which have been made, and which are still in operation, in our borough. Nearly all the houses in Market Street, have received a new dressing of paint, and handsome continuous brick pavements has taken the place of the half paved and uneven *trottoirs*. A noble three story edifice is rapidly rising at the upper part of Front Street. We believe it is intended by the enterprising proprietors, Messrs. Keesey and Glatz, for a Hotel and boarding house. Mr. Bailie has just finished a handsome two story frame dwelling house on the North East corner of the Market Square, and Mr. Steele and Dr. Huston are about to commence the erection of buildings on the other vacant lots on the same Square. A two story brick dwelling house is about being completed by Mr. Mehaffey, adjoining the store occupied by Forster and Law, and we observe that their neighbor Mr. Alstadt, is also making preparations for some improvements. Mr. McKinney's brick house, adjoining his Hotel in Front Street, will be when finished, well built as well as handsome. An Academy is also to be erected at the corner of Gay and Fairview Streets, for the accommodation of Mr. and Miss Simpson's School. These are some of the many improvements, which are in progress. We must not forget to mention the bridges and culverts which are so rapidly beautifying the front of the town, though nothing can compensate the loss of the delightful green which the Canal has destroyed.

Property has been, for some time, gradually and steadily rising in value, business flourishes with its usual activity, and every thing wears the appearance of a decent prosperity. In times that are past, a spirit of extravagant speculation prevailed in Marietta, but the evil was one that destroyed itself. With the downfall of private fortunes, also fell the improvements and success of the place. But those days are gone by, and the many projects of a permanent and useful character, denote the healthy tone of feeling, and the spirit of public enterprise which now pervade the community.

The "Pennsylvania Greys" and "Donegal Rangers" were on parade last week. The evolutions of both these companies were performed with precision—and their general appearance was martial and imposing. We wish to see all volunteer companies encouraged. The great body of the male population, should be well drilled in the minutiae of military tactics, for in the event of war, it is on the discipline and bravery of the yeomanry of the land, that the country must depend for protection. To foster Volunteer companies, too, is to frown upon the odious militia system as it at present exists—a system which all good citizens should unite in destroying.

A battalion was formed last Spring, comprising, the "Donegal Rangers," the "Pennsylvania Greys" and the "Mountjoy Artillerists." Frederick Haines, Esq. was elected Major. We were not informed of the organization of such a Battalion at the time of its formation, or it should then have been noticed. It is not too late, however, to say that we rejoice in all the causes which have for their object the promotion of patriotic and kindly feeling, and we believe that the association of these companies will tend to produce this effect. While it improves the members in military knowledge, it will also forge another link in the friendly chain which unites us to our neighbors of Mountjoy.

Antoine Le Blanc, the villain who murdered Mr. and Mrs. Sayre, and a colored servant girl, at Morristown N. J. was executed on the 6th inst, at that place. His body was delivered to the Surgeons for examination and galvanic experiments. His confession will be found in another column. The world is well rid of such a monster.

A Camden (N. J.) paper concludes an Editorial article with the following remark, "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof, *as Shakspeare says.*" We have seen this expression in the Bible if, if our memory serve us—perhaps Shakspeare, however, is the Camden Editor's Bible.

The pecuniary loss to Louisiana from the death of slaves by Cholera, is estimated at four millions.

We are heartily disgusted at the clamor which is still kept up in the eastern papers, respecting Parson Avery. This most unwarrantable persecution of a man who has been tried and acquitted by a jury of his countrymen, strikes us as arising not so much from abhorrence of crime, and a sense of justice, as from a spirit of reckless hatred and barbarity. We do not believe that those men who persist in denouncing the Rev. gentleman as a murderer and adulterer, are influenced by any pure love of honor and justice. Something more earth born enters into the constitution of their motives. Whether Avery be innocent or guilty, now rests with his own conscience and his God. If he is innocent, how shamelessly cruel is such hatred, if guilty, a day of final retribution is at hand.

At a meeting of the Democratic Republicans held on the 7th inst. at Elizabethtown, a committee was appointed to wait on Major John Maglaughlin, for the purpose of requesting him to continue as a candidate for the Office of Sheriff, he not having been settled by the Democratic Convention. The wish of the meeting was not complied with by the Major.

Hurlick the celebrated militia fine collector of Philadelphia, has been discharged from his high Office.

Bulwer's new book, "*England and the English,*" is spoken of in the most laudatory terms, by persons who have perused it. This gentleman has retired from the Editorship of the New Monthly Magazine, which he conducted with ability.

The Girard College legacy is setting the people of the City of brotherly love by the ears, if we can form an opinion by the war of paragraphs that is kept up in some of their papers. The Anti City Administration prints say that the Will has been violated by those entrusted with the execution of its requirements—the opposite papers deny it, and oceans of ink are expended in the unprofitable warfare of rebukes and recriminations. The United States Gazette and the American Sentinel appear to be the champions of the respective parties. The Gazette however conducts the controversy with the gentlemanly bearing which always marks it. We do not see the Sentinel.

It is said that during the prevalence of the Cholera in the Island of Cuba, no cases were known to have occurred on the Coffee plantations.

By the ingenuity of some bold villain, money amounting to $14,000, was drawn from three Philadelphia Banks by means of forged checks, last week. It is said that the fellow, when he received the money, counted his notes very deliberately, and afterwards exchanged them at the United States Bank for $1,000 bills.

Mr. Durant the celebrated Æronaut, will ascend in his Balloon from Baltimore, shortly.

The Philadelphia papers warn passengers from the Steam Boats against the porters who take their baggage, there having been several instances lately of packages and trunks being rifled of their contents before delivery.

John Quincy Adams is the Antimasonic candidate for Governor in the State of Massachusetts.

The latest foreign news that we have seen, was brought by the Packet Ship Liverpool bearing London papers of the 12th August. They announce that the French Government has requested that Don Pedro should relinquish his pretensions to the Regency of Portugal. The reason assigned is that some of the Sovereigns whose consent would be necessary in the adjustment of the Portugese affairs, will not admit his claims to the Regency.

It was not known where Don Miguel had gone. Donna Maria was about to leave Paris for Portugal.

Parliament was to be prorogued on the first of September.

The harvest throughout England has been very abundant.

A civil war had made its appearance in Schwytz.

There were conveyed on the Liverpool and Manchester Rail Road in one day, 2000 passengers and 600 tons of goods.

We learn that at the anti-masonic convention which re-assembled at Lancaster yesterday, for the purpose of filling the vacancies in their ticket occasioned by the resignation of Messrs. Gibbons and Heckert, Mr. Frederick Hipple, of Bainbridge, was settled as candidate for Assembly, in the place of Mr. Gibbons, and Jehu House as Auditor, in the place of Mr. Heckert.

Things in General.

Thomas T. Bouldin Esq. has been elected to Congress from the district formerly represented by John Randolph, of Roanoke.

Archdeacon Robinson, of Calcutta, has been chosen to the Bishoprick of Madras.

A Law School is to be opened in Cincinnati on the first of October. The Hon. John C. Wright, Chief Justice of Ohio, is at the head of it.

The receipts for travelling and transportation on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, for the six months ending on the 31st of August, exceeded one hundred and eight thousand dollars.

Mr. William T. Codding, of Bristol, N. Y. cut from a field this season, one acre of wheat, which yielded 51 bushels.

David Crocket has been elected to Congress from Tennessee.

Dr. Aylett Hawes, of Virginia, has bequeathed freedom to about one hundred slaves, and twenty dollars for each to assist the Colonization Society in conveying them to Liberia.

Some of the plum trees in Norristown, are putting out a new set of leaves, and are full of blossoms.

It is stated as a fact that the first religious news paper in the world was commenced in the year 1809, in Portsmouth, N. H., by the Rev. Elias Smith.

The Lieutenant Governor of Massacusetts is a printer, the Mayor of Boston is a bricklayer.

There were 34 deaths in the city of Washington, during the month of August.

The Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia receives a salary amounting to $17,777, per annnm. The Governor of Lower Canada receives $27,657, a much larger sum than the salary of the President of the United States.

A government vessel in France has been called Napoleon 2nd.

The population of Ireland in 1831, was 7, 783,836.

A gentleman who left Albany at 2 o'clock P. M. on Sunday, and took the afternoon line of steam boats at Philadelphia, reached Baltimore on Tuesday morning at 2'o'clock, having travelled the distance between Albany and Baltimore in the short space of 36 hours.

The Duchess of St, Leu (Hortense) is about to publish Josephine's letters to herself, and the private correspondence of Napoleon and Josephine.

The Life of Sir Walter Scott, by his son in law Mr. Lockhart, is announced in the London Journals.

William Teller and Cæsar Reynolds were executed at Hartford, Conn. on Friday, the 6th inst. within an enclosure built for that purpose.

The commencement at Amherst College took place on Tuesday the 27 inst. Thirty seven students were graduated. An oration before the Literary Societies of the College was delivered by Alex. H. Everet Esq.

The heirs of the thrones of England, Spain and Portugal are little girls.

The yellow fever was increasing in New Orleans.

A letters from Tallahasse states that John K. Campbell Esq. U. S. Attorney for that district, was shot through the head in a duel with George Hamblin a merchant of Magnolia.

The English wits say that if the American Ambassador's book casts any light on English manners, it is but a *Rush* light.

The themometer at Boston, stood at 41°, last Friday.

The White Mountains of New Hampshire have been clad with new snow every month the past summer an—unusual occurrence.

A new Opera house, is to be opened with a new Italian company in New York, by the first of November.

The New York Commercial Advertiser, of Thursday, relates an instance of peculiar good fortune for an Indian. We proceed to copy the substance of the story.

"About two years ago, an Indian of the Chippewa nation—formerly said to have been a man of some rank in his tribe, but now a Missionary of the Methodist Church, among his red brethren—was sent to England, to obtain pecuniary aid for the Indian mission cause in Upper Canada. What was his native cognomen,—whether it was the "Red Lightning," or "Storm King," or "Walk-in-the-Water,"—we know not; but in plain English, he is known as Mr. Peter Jones.

"Mr. Peter Jones was not only a Missionary from the wilderness,—and, as we doubt not, a pious and useful man among his own people,—but he was a *bona fide* Indian—and was of course made a *lion* of in London. He was feasted by the rich and the great.

"Among others who perchance may have thought of "kings, barbaric, pearls and gold," was the charming daughter of a gentleman of Lambeth, of wealth and respectability.

"Peter wooed the young lady, and prevailed in the end; to make a long story short, a meeting was agreed upon, to take place the present season in this city, with a veiw of marriage.

"On Tuesday morning of last week, a beautiful young lady, with fair form—'grace in her step, and heaven in her eye'—stept on shore from the elegant packet ship United States. She was attended by two clerical friends of high respectability—who, by the way, were no friends of her romantic enterprise. She waited with impatience for her princely lover to the end of the week—but he came not. Still she doubted not his faith, and as the result proved, she had no need to doubt. For, on Sunday morning Peter Jones arrived, and presented himself at the side of his mistress! The meeting was affectionate, though becoming.

"Immediate marriage was resolved on. On Sunday evening, we went into the John Sreet Church, and found the wedding going on. A stranger contrast was never seen. She all in white, and adorned with the sweetest simplicity. Her face as white as the gloves and dress she wore—rendering her ebon tresses, placed *a la Madonna* on her fair forehead, still darker. He in rather common attire—a tall dark, high-boned, muscular Indian. She, a little delicate European lady. He, a hardy iron-framed son of the forest.

"The sweet creature is now on her way to the wilds of Upper Canada—the Indian's Bride!

"The die is now cast, and the late comely and accomplished Miss F****, of London is now the wife of Mr. Peter Jones, of the Chippewa's. But that she is deluded, and knows nothing of the life she is to encounter, there can be no doubt. As evidence of this, she has brought out the furniture for an elegant household establishment—rich china vases for an Indian, lodge, and Turkey carpets, to spread upon the morasses of the Canadian forests! Instead of a mansion, she will find a wig-wam, and the manufacture of brooms and baskets, instead of embroidery."

MARRIED

On Tuesday evening the 17th of September by the Rev. Mr. Zahm, Mr. DANIEL SAEMAN, of Hamburg Berks co. Pa. to Miss HETTY daughter of Mr. David Cassel of this place.

On the same day at Lancaster, JOHN G. DOAK, Esquire, to Miss PHEBE HEINTZELMAN both of Marietta.

On the 5th of September in Lancaster, by the Rev. Mr, Bruner, Mr. SAMUEL SOUDERS, formerly of Bloomfield, Perry co Pa. to Miss CATHARINE HAMILTON, of Marietta.

On Sunday evening the 15th September, by the Rev. H. B. Shaffner, Mr. JOHN FUHRMAN to Miss ELIZABETH HOCKER, both of Dauphin County Pa.

By the same, on the 19th JOSEPH KAUFFMAN to Miss BARBARA SCHENK of Donegal township:

DIED, in this borough on Monday morning the 9th of September, in the 29th year of her age, Mrs. MARY SULTZBACH, consort of Mr. Henry Sultzbach, and daughter of Mr. George Overdorff of York co. Pa.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

ASSEMBLY.
J. HAMILTON,
F. VOGAN,
ISAAC GIRVEN,
SAMUEL BOYD,
JOSEPH WENTZ,
RHEA FRAZER,

SHERIFF.
JOHN MICHAEL,
ISAIAH McCARTY.

COMMISIONER.
JACOB HOOVER.

DIRECTORS.
JACOB ZERCHER,
JOHN MUSSELMAN.

CORONER.
JACOB PETERMAN,
MICHAEL McGRANN.

AUDITOR.
ADAM KENDIG.

ANTI MASONIC TICKET.

ASSEMBLY.
JOHN STROHM.
LEVIN H. JACKSON.
JAMES PATTERSON.
WILLIAM NOBLE.
JACOB ERB.
FREDERICK HIPPLE,

SHERIFF.
HUGH MEHAFFEY.
DAVID MILLER.

CORONER.
GEORGE DALY.
ANTHONY McLINN.

COMMISSIONER.
JACOB McALLISTER.

DIRECTORS.
MARTIN SHREINER.
CHRISTIAN BRACKBILL.

AUDITOR.
JEHU HOUSE,

PRICES OF LUMBER.

The following are the prices of the different kinds of Lumber for Sale in this borough, viz:

W. P. Panel Boards Pr. M.	$25,00
Do. do. First common " "	16,00
Do. do. Second com. " "	$11,50 to 12,00
Do. do. Cullings " "	$8,00 to 900
Plank one inch, same rate	" "
First common yellow pine	$20,00 to 24,00
Second common do do	15,00
Shingles from $5,00 to	10,00
Scantling white Pine from $10,00	to 12,00
Do. Hemlock	9,00
Cherry boards from $15,00 to	24,00
Locust posts finished, pr. 100 from	$35 to 45,00
Do do rough " " from	$18 to 25,00
Hogshead Staves pr. m. " from	$20 to 25,00
Barrel do " " from	$7, to 10,00
Chair Plank good	20,00
Sawed pine and Hemlock Rails pr. 100 from	$7 to 8,50

PRICES CURRENT.

	Marietta	*Balt.*	*Phil.*
Flour (wheat)	$5,25	5,87	5,75
Rye Flour	350	4,12	3,62
Corn	50	75	70
Wheat	1,12	1,22	1,20
Rye	62	75	70
Oats	25	31	30
Cloverseed	7,25	7,25	6,50
Whiskey	25	28	29
Flaxseed	150	1,60	1,62
Butter	12	"	"
Eggs	6	"	"

BRIDGE AND BANK MEETING.

The citizens of the borough of Marietta and its vicinity, friendly to the establishment of a BRIDGE AND BANK at Marietta, are requested to meet at the Public House of Benjamin Libhart, on Friday evening, the twentieth of September (at 7 o'clock) with a view of consulting on the propriety of the above objects.

MANY.

Marietta September 5, 1833.

TIN.

The subscriber has just received at his Hardware Store in Columbia,

150 Boxes of Tin

of approved *brands*, which will be sold on reasonable terms.

PETER HALDEMAN.

Columbia Aug 22d 1833. 3m.

LOST.

On the river road between Marietta and Bainbridge a brown Umbrella the strecher tipped with Ivory. The letters "A. G." on the handle, the finder will be rewarded by leaving it at the office of the Advocate.

Sept 19 1833,

A. M. Beatty,

AUCTIONEER and VENDUE CRIER.

Respectfully informs the people generally, both in Town and Country, that he continues to attend to the above business and may be found by inquiring of *Samuel McKinney* in Front Street Marietta.

References as to capacity enquire of
SAMUEL HOPKINS.
JOHN H, GOODMAN,
WILLIAM CHILD, Esq.

Public Sale,

On Saturday the 5th of October.

THE subscriber desirous of removing to the West will dispose of his Livery, consisting of

Six Horses, Three Gigs, One Sulky & 1 two horse Carriage,

together with their Harness. Also *SADDLES, BRIDLES, MARTINGALES, WHIPS & BLANKETS,* and other articles too tedious to mention.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. when terms of sale will be made known by

JAMES M. CHARLES.

N. B. A reasonable dredit will be given.

Marietta September, 19th 1833.

GOODS

Selling off at first cost for cash.

The subscribers having determined to close their business in this place as soon as possible, would call the attention of the public to their EXTENSIVE assortment of MERCHANDIZE which they are now offering for sale at first cost. C. HERTZLER & WILSON.

Marietta Sept. 5th, 1833.

Notice.

ALL persons in any way indebted to the subscribers are hereby respectfully notified to come forward and discharge their respective accounts immediately, or abide with the consequences. ALSO persons having claims against the firm are requested to present them for settlement.

HERTZLER & WILSON.

Sept. 5. 1833.

Ware House and Store House,

For Sale.

The subscribers offer at private sale that large and Commodious Warehouse situated in that part of Marietta commonly called New Haven., and which extends from the canal to the River, attached to which are four lots of ground fronting on the river. Also that large and commodious BRICK STORE house (surpassed by none in the State for conveniencies) which they now occupy as a business house in MARKET STREET, attached to which, there is a lot of ground under a state of good improvement. Persons desirous of viewing or becoming owners of the above described property are requested to make early application to the proprietors.

C. HERTZLER & WILSON.

Marietta Sept. 5, 1833.

For Sale.

The subscriber offers at private sale, the following property viz: A lot of ground fronting on Market St. in the Borough of Marietta, upon which is erected a commodious two STORY BRICK dwelling house and good Stabling. Also a very convenient Brick Store house formerly erected by ELIJAH RUSSELL (decd.) The above property is situated in one of the most public parts of the Borough and the lot of ground is under a state of fine improvement, persons desirous of viewing the above described premises and and of knowing the terms upon which it will be disposed of, are requested to call on the proprietor.

CHRISTIAN HERTZLER.

Marietta Sept. 5th, 1833.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by Note or book account, are requested to call on JOHN AUXER Esq. and settle their accounts on or before the first day of *October* next, as after that date, they will be put in suit. And all persons having claims against the subscriber, are requested to hand them in immediately properly authenticated for settlement.

OLIVER M'DONALD.

Marietta, September 5th 1833. 3t

Notice

ALL those indebted by book account or otherwise to JOHN BELL of the Borough of Marietta, prior to the 3d day of June last, are requested to make immediate payment to *Jacob Graybill* Esq. who is authorized to receive the same by J. LIBHART, D. FERREE, } Assignees.

July 11th, 1833.

LUMBER Yard.

In the Eastern part of Marietta.

J. GROSH.

GRATEFUL for past favors, informs his old customers, and a generous public, that he still continues to keep on hand and at his old stand, LUMBER of every description, among which are.

White and Yellow Pine Boards,

and Plank, 30 and 24 inch Shingles, Joists, Rafters and Scantling from 10 to 40 feet long and from 3 by 4 to 7 by 8 inches thick.

Hewed Timber,

of several lengths and sizes. Ready made and rough Locust Post, Pine and Hemlock Rails, Hogshead and Barrel Staves.

Also STONE COAL, of the best quality by the ton. All of which he is determined to sell low for CASH, or approved short credits.

Marietta, July 18, 1833.

C. Inhofe.

Market Street Marietta.

HAS just received, a fresh supply of *Superior*

Groceres, Liquors, and Confectionary.

with various other articles in his line of business. All of which will be sold at reduced prices, for cash.

Marietta September 12, 1833.

Public Sale.

WILL be exposed to Public Sale on Saturday the 21st day of September, on the premises in the town of Marietta, a two story Weather Boarded LOG HOUSE AND LOT, situate on FRONT STREET in that part laid out by Pedan and others adjoining JAMES DUFFY on the East, and well calculated for a *Tavern Stand*. The improvements are a STABLE with a *Well* of never failing water at the door. ALSO two unimproved lots, situate on said street in the neighborhood of the aforesaid property. ALSO *Household* and *Kitchen* furniture viz: on SECRETARY one BEAUREAU, several chests, two stoves BEDS AND BEDSTEADS, and various other articles too tedious to insert.

SALE to commence at 10 o'clock of said day when the conditions of sale will be made known by MARY FREE *Administratrix*.
JOHN FREE. *Administrator*.

Marietta September 5th, 1833.

Bargains!

AT THE NEW STORE OF

Forster and Law.

Who are now opening a NEW & SPLENDID assortment of *Goods*, in the corner room lately occupied by *Steel and Cassel*, in the borough of Marietta, and invite the attention of the public to their stock, consisting of the following articles, viz:

Among which are black, brown, blue, olive, & other mixed cloths, rouen and other cassimeres, of all colors, blue and French drillings, ripka do.; beaverteen, fancy cords, black bombazines, circassians, green, black and other bombazetts, fine and superfine Irish linens, Pittsburg cords, brown-holland, diaper, mixt kersey, book, Swiss, mull, & other Muslins, Cambrics, tickings, twilled and common padding, sackings and counterpanes, cotton flag handkerchiefs, Verona, corded, plaid, black and brown Italian cravats, superior quality of suspenders, patent thread, fine bleached shirting, cotton & worsted hose, cotton umbarellas, buttons, fine silk handkerchiefs, &c. &c.

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

Fashionable Calicoes,

Painted muslins, do. jackonet, striped plaid, pink ginghams, furniture prints, green braise, battiste, black, plaid and colored gros de Naples, colored Florence silks, FANCY SILKS, Marseilles and Valentia vestings, kid, silk and goat-skin gloves, linen collars, plaid silk hdkfs. Thibat wool, do. fancy belts, piping cords, Mantua ribbands, palm-leaf hats, brown sheetings and shirtings, rich bordered, six, seven and ten quarter shawls, fancy gros de Naples, gauze, embroidered, pomerine dress hdkfs., gauze, crape & Cypress scarfs, Cashmere silk shawls, hair puff, side, pocket and dressing combs, crash fans and artificial flowers, women's leather shoes, spring-heeled and heeled pumps, Misses colored morocco slips, boy's calf-shin shoes, men's brogans, shoes, pumps, and children's leather and morocco shoes.

GROCERIES,

Comprising fresh teas, coffee sugar, spices, rice and molasses and chocolate: powder and shot, cigars, cavendish, twist, plug and smoking TOBACCO; together with an extensive assortment of

China, Glass, and Queensware,

and a number of articles not enumerated.

Those wishing good bargains will find it their interest to call, as goods will be sold low for cash.

☞ The highest price paid for country produce.

Marietta, April 18, 1833.

FAMOUS

Medicines,

SO JUSTLY CELEBRATED IN ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR MANY YEARS PAST.

J. T. ANDERSON, Marietta,

Has just received and offers for Sale, a fresh supply of LEES celebrated Medicines, viz:

Lee's Famous Anti-Billious Pills, for the prevention and cure of billious fevers, &c.

Price 25 cents.

Lee's Elixir, for violent colds, coughs, &c.

Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever drops, warranted to cure.

Lee's Worm destroying Lozenges.

Lee's Itch Ointment, warranted to cure by one application, (without mercury.)

Lee's Nervous Cordial, grand restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness, &c.

Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for the venereal.

Lee's Persian Lotition, for tetters and irruptions.

Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard, for the rheumatism, &c.

Lee's Eye Water. Lee's Tooth Ache Drops.

Lee's Damask Lip Salve.

Lee's Corn Plaster.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head ache. Lee's Tooth Powder.

Marietta May 23, 1833.—8t

Country merchants and all others, who buy by applying to the proprietor,

No. 68, HANOVER Street, Baltimore,

can obtain them on such liberal terms as will insure them a large profit.

☞CAUTION.—None are genuine without the maker's name to them, Noah Ridgley, late Michael Lee & Co.

☞Hundreds of cases of cures performed by the above truly valuable medicines, could be given, did our limits permit.

Boot & Shoe

MANUFACTORY.

The subscriber has commenced the above business in Front street, a few doors below Samuel McKinney's tavern, Marietta, where he hopes to receive a share of public patronage. He has now on hand a general assortment of Men's Boots, Monroes, Shoes and Pumps, Ladies' Gaiter Boots and Shoes, of different kinds, French, Plain and Undress Morocco; Bronz, Green, Purple, Blue, &c. do.—Misses do. do Lasting, of different colors;—together with a general assortment of Boys', Youths and Children's Shoes, which he will sell at reduced prices. All orders promptly attended to.

MOSES MONTGOMERY.

Marietta, April 11, 1833.

N. B. The subscriber still keeps the above business at his old stand, Locust street, a few doors above P. Haldeman's store, and one door above James Sweeneys tavern, Columbia where all the above articles can be had as aforesaid.

M. M.

DANCING SCHOOL.

MR. BIDDLE, respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen, of Marietta, that he has opened a

A Select Dancing School,

☞ Mrs. St. John's Hotel. Days of Tuition, Monday and Thursday, in the afternoon for Ladies, and evenings for Gentlemen.

TERMS:—Five dollars per Quarter, (embracing 24 lessons) two dollars paid in advance.

Ladies and Gentlemen who are desirous to become pupils, will please enter their names immediately; as Mr. B's. stay in Marietta, is limited to one quarter.

Marietta, July 25, 1833.

LIBHART'S

HOTEL

and Stage Office,

Corner of Gay & Front Streets, Marietta.

THE Subscriber returns his thanks to a generous public for the favors he has hitherto received, and respectfully announces to his customers and others, that he still continues to occupy that well known stand—the house has lately undergone considerable repairs, improvements and alterations, so as to render it more completely a home for the traveller.

The house is spacious and contains twenty four rooms, two of which are private Parlors, and fitted up in good style for the accommodation of private parties. The above establishment enjoys one of the most advantageous situations in the place, being located in the centre of business, and commands a fine prospect of the river and its scenery.

The subscriber intends devoting his unremitted personal exertions in conducting the above establishment, and hopes by this assiduity and attention to merit that patronage so liberally extended to him heretofore, and for which he hereby makes his most grateful acknowledgements.

B. LIBHART.

Feb. 7, 1833.

COFFEE HOUSE

HOTEL.

NO. 38, SOUTH STREET, BALTIMORE.

HE SUBSCRIBER thankful for the encouragement that he has received, from his friends and the public since he commenced the above establishment, respectfully informs them that he still continues at the same place, and hopes by his attention to the comforts of his Guests to merit a share of their patronage.

JOHN S. BAKER.

March 7, 1833.

THE INDIAN QUEEN

HOTEL

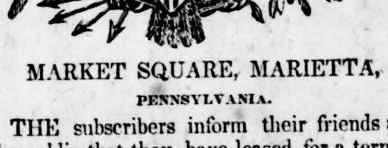
Formerly Heiskell's, and late H. Wade's, No. 15 South Fourth Street, between Market and Chesnut streets Philadelphia.

IS now kept by B. DUKE, who has, at considerable expense, made such improvements to the House, as will ensure comfort and convenience to his *Boarders* and *Lodgers*. This House is so well known that it needs but little description, being central to the principal Mercantile Houses in Market street, the Post Office, Banks, and public places in Chesnut street.

The Proprietor solicits the attention of Merchants and Travellers to his establishment, and rests his claims to their patronage, on his efforts for their comfort and accommodation.

Feb. 14, 1833.

Eagle Hotel,



MARKET SQUARE, MARIETTA,

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE subscribers inform their friends and the public that they have leased for a term of years this celebrated stand, formerly designated as COLEMAN H. TAYLOR'S, which they intend to refit in the most splendid and convenient manner for the accommodation of

BOARDERTS, RAVELLERS, AND VISITERS.

The proprietors pledge themselves that their *BAR* shall be furnished with the best *LIQUORS*, their *TABLE* with the earliest and best the season can afford, and no pains nor expense spared to render all those comfortable who will bestow their patronage on them. The *STABLING* is surpassed by none, and an attentive hostler will always be retained.

REIB & LIBHART.

April 11, 1833.

To the Electors of the City and County of Lancaster.

FELLOW CITIZENS—I respectfully present myself before you as a candidate for the office of

SHERIFF,

at the election of next October. Should I be successful in obtaining the favor of a majority of your suffrages, I pledge myself to devote, to the discharge of the duties which would devolve upon me, all my care and attention, and to perform them with integrity and fidelity.

DAVID MILLER.

Lancaster, Feb. 23.

TO THE ELECTORS

Of the City and County of Lancaster.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—I offer myself as a candidate for the

OFFICE OF SHERIFF

at the next election, and respectfully solicit the favour of your votes.

If I should be elected, I hope by a faithful and impartial performance of the duties of the trust, to justify the confidence reposed in me.

HUGH MEHAFFY.

Lancaster, March 14, 1833.

New Goods.

The subscribers thankful for the encouragement they have already received, would again direct the attention of a liberal public to a *new and splended assortment* of SEASONABLE GOODS which they have just received, and are now offering for sale at very reduced prices, at their Store in the Borough of Marietta. Consisting of the following articles, viz:

Dry Goods,

QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE,
GROCERIES, CEDAR WARE &c. &c.

ALL which will be disposed of on accommodating terms for cash or EXCHANGED for COUNTRY PRODUCE.

FORSTER & LAW.

Marietta July 18th 1833.

BARR & CASSEL,

HAT MANUFACTURERS,

REMAIN thanful for the encouragement they have heretofore received, and beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they still keep for sale at their old and established stand in Market Street, directly opposite the Post Office, a general assortment of

BEAVER & CASTOR

HATS.

of the latest fashion—Also, plain Men's and Youth's HATS, which will be sold at reasonable prices—they expect by strict attention and good work, to merit future patronage. Retailers will find it to their advantage to call, as a reasonable deduction will be made.

Hats made to order on the shortest notice.

Marietta, Jan. 17, 1833.

N B. Wood and Furs taken in exchange for Hats.

Dr. A. A. WOODHULL,

HAS REMOVED to the corner of Gay and Front Streets, directly opposite Libhart's Hotel.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

At private Sale.

The THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE where formerly the Marietta Bank was kept.

Also, a ONE STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE &c. will now be sold.

This property being situated in the business part of the borough, and built of the best materials, is certainly worthy the attention of persons, who would wish to own property in this thriving town.

For terms please make early application to the subscriber, who is the *Agent* for the Bank of the United States, and who by a resolution of the Board, is authorised to sell the same without reserve.

J. GROSH.

Marietta, March 21, 1833.—tf

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of STEEL AND CASSEL, are respectfully requested to call and settle their accounts immediately as the books of the firm are about being brought to a close.

ABRAHAM CASSEL.
JAMES STEEL.

N. B. All those having claims against the above firm are requested to hand them in for settlement.

STEEL & CASSEL.

Marietta August 8th 1833.

Lumber YARD.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has in addition to his former stock of lumber a large assortment of long timber, Joist, Scantling, and Rafters; Timber from 10 to 50 feet in length, Joist from 10 to 22 feet, scantling from 10 to 24 feet, Rafters from 10 to 27 feet, all of which he offers for sale at the current prices—between two and three hundred thousand Shingles at a reduced price.

JAMES MEHAFFEY.

Marietta, Jan. 31, 1833.

VARIETY STORE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, at his Oyster and Liquor establishment, in High street, Marietta, at his old stand,

Double and Single Barrled Guns,

all kinds of pocket pistols, powder flasks, and horns, game bags, double and single shot belts, all kinds of shot, Benty's FFFG. Dupont's Eagle and Duck powder, toys of every description, writing and letter paper, quills, fishing tacklings, such as sea grass lines, reeds, and all kinds of fishing hooks, and floats; VIOLINS, strings, bridges, and bows, razors and razor-straps, jewsharps, fire steels, boxes, sponck, and flints, percussion caps, spy glasses, and scissors, chains, pulling crackers, magic matches, mustard, Cayenne pepper, night tapers, taylors sheers, shoe blacking, fancy soap, brass, composition and silver thimbles, fancy amber wax and glass beads, spanish, half and common segars, Cavendish tobacco, pins, R. Hemming & Sons countersunk drill ey'd needles, snuff boxes, chemical ink powder, crayons and lead pencils, conversation cards, bodkins, pocket combs, cloak clasps, dice, tooth brushes, watches, steel plated and silver spectacles, common and gold plated watch keys, seals and chains, gilt, gold plated, silver, and Jeweller's fine gold finger rings, gilt and gold breast pins and ear rings, plated and silver everpointed pencils and leads, guard chains, musical boxes, common and fancy pocket and pen knives, shirt studs, and key rings, UNION CANAL LOTTERY TICKETS; money purses, perryan and silver pens, bracelets, water paints, scissors and gougles, harmonickons and magnifying glasses, pocket books and vallats; hard soft and paper shell almonds, chesnuts, filberts, palm & walnuts, glass for windows and pictures, from 24 by 30 inches to the smallest size, cut gratis for purchasers to any form or shapes wanted, all of which he will sell cheap for cash.

LOOKING GLASS PLATES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

JOHN H. GOODMAN.

Marietta May 16.—17.

INSURANCE AGAINST

FIRE!

HOUSES, BARNS, GOODS, LUMBER YARDS, and other property insured, on application at the agency office of the Franklin Fire Insurance company of Philadelphia next door below the office of the Columbia Spy.

Columbia, May 11th, 1833.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN HUDDERS late of *Marietta* are requested to make payment, and any persons having just claims against said estate will present them duly attesed, for settlement to

A. GREEN Jr. Adr.

Marietta August 29, 1833.

FISH & SALT

For Sale.

THE subscribers have just received at their Store, in the borough of Marietta, fifty barrels FRESH MACKEREL, NOS. 1, 2 & 3,

IN WHOLE AND HALF BARRELS;

and a quantity of SALT, which they will sell low for Cash or Country Produce.

FORSTER & LAW.

Marietta, May 2, 1833.

CABINET

Ware Room

Market Street.

Is RE-MOVED to the ROOM lately occupied as a Milliner Shop, ONE DOOR below RIEB and LIBHART'S Hotel.

Marietta April 18, 1833.

THANKFUL for past favors, the subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to make and keep for sale at his ware room the following articles: sideboards of the latest city fashions, from $45 to $100, sofas of various fashions made of mahogany and covered with hair cloth, and stuffed with curled hair, mahogany card tables, pillar and paw foot, and card tables with carved legs, mahogany dining tables and ends, mahogany chairs covered with hair cloth and stuffed with curled hair, mahogany Secretaries, Beaureaus of various patterns, work tables, candle stands, cherry breakfast tables and dining tables, high post bedsteads, field, post and French, &c. mahogany desks, book cases, and all other articles in his line of business will be executed in a neat and workman like manner. The work shall be executed by master workmen, from the city of Philadelphia, and State of New York. The furniture shall be made of the best materials and finished in a style not inferior to any in the county. He will also keep on hand a good assortment of mahogany boards, carvings and veniers, purchased in Philadelphia at wholesale, so that the furniture can be sold on very reasonable terms, and on a very reasonable credit. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

LORENZO TAGGART.

Feb. 7, 1833.

N. B. Coffins made in a neat manner and attended to with despatch.

Notice.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the estate of JACOB KRAYBILL late of East Donegall township, deceased, are requested to make payment to the Executors without delay, and all those having demands, are desired to present them forthwith.

PETER NISSLEY,
JACOB NISSLEY,
Executors.

August 1, 1833.

HARDWARE,

Drugs, Paints, Oils and

DYE STUFFS.

THE Subscriber respectfully tenders thanks to the citizens of Marietta and vicinity for their very liberal support, and hopes that he will continue to deserve it, by keeping a general and good assortment of all articles in his line of business. He has on hand a good supply of DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, DYE STUFFS, AND SHOP FURNI URE, which he offers on the best terms to those who will favor him with their custom.—Also, a general supply of

PATENT MEDICINES,

amongst them are

Hooper's Female pills, Balsam de Malta,
Spohn's Specific, for the piles,
Godfrey's Cordial, Lemon Acid,
Lee's Ague drops, German Pills,
Beltz's worm destroying Syrup,
Lee's Windham pills, Worm Tea,
Opodeldoc, White's toothache drops
Lee's Nervous Cordial, Kline's toothache drops
Lee's Elixir for colds Lee's toothache drops,
Golden Tincture.

Mahogony Veniers,

Also, Mineral Water.

Swaim's Celebrated Panacea,

for the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Mercurial diseases, Rheumatism and all disorders arising from a bad state of the blood; this medicine has been recommended by the best Physicians of Philadelphia. His Store is in Main Street a few doors west of Messrs. Hertzler and Wilson's store, where all orders will be thankfully received, and particular pains taken that no accidents or mistakes may occur. A liberal discount will be allowed to Physicians and wholesale dealers.

J. T. ANDERSON,

Marietta, Jan. 17, 1832.

N. B. Physician's prescriptions carefully compounded.

Office of the Susquehanna Bridge and Bank Company,

BALTIMORE, February 23d, 1833.

THE President and directors of this Company have adopted the following rates of interest to be allowed on Deposites of money at this Office, viz:—

On Deposites payable *Ninety* days after demand.	5 pr. cent per annum
On Deposites payable *Thirty* days after demand,	4 per ct. per annum
On current Deposites, subject to be checked for at the pleasure of the Deposites, ☞to such persons as may request it.	3 per cent per annum
On weekly Deposites, which may be withdrawn on the first day of January or first day of July in each year, at which periods the Interest on said Deposites will be payable.	5 per cent

Certificates are issued for all *special* Deposites.

Collections are made on most of the principal towns, where Banks are located, in the several states.

Discount days *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays*.

On Saturdays the Office is open for business until 5 o'clock in the afternoon. By order,

W. E. COALE, CASHIER.

March 14, 1833.

Dr. JACOB GLATZ,

A FEW DOORS EAST OF THE MARKET HOUSE,

MARIETTA.

Has just RECEIVED a large and general assortment of fresh

Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs,

Paints Oils, &c., which with his former stock, makes his ASSORTMENT COMPLETE. And all of which he offers for SALE on the most reasonable terms. Comprising in part of the following articles, viz:

Turkey Opium	Pill Hyddragrure
Flour Sulpher	do Calomel, do Jalap
Lima Bark, best	do Assafœtida, do Lee's
do. common	do Dyotts, do Scotts
Turkey Rhubarb, true	do Hoopers genuine
Sugar of Lead common	do German, do Quinine
do. best,	do Blue Mass
Bol. Armenia	Stone Ochre
Sal. Epsom	Yellow Ochre
Pulv. Columba root,	Vermillion
do. root,	Corrosive Sublimate
Soap balls best	Arsenic, Cobalt
Mortification powder	White Oxyd Bismuth
Fox glove,	Black do, Sal Tarter
Teradesiana,	Sal. C. C. Volatile
Jalap pulv.	Caster Fibre
Radix Jalap	Ergot
Magnesia com.	Lasses Calamanris
Magnesia calcined	Storox, Steel Filings
Crome green	Paints in boxes
do. yellow,	Cowhage
Manna flake	Pulv. Colocynth
White Vitrol	Oil Cubebs, do Croton
Red Saunders,	do black Pepper
yellow do.	do Mustard
Arrow Root pulv.	do Wormseed
red Wafers, mixed do.	do Peppermint
Grain of Paradise,	do Spearmint
Gum Elastic,	do Cinnamon,
Salt Rochell,	do Lemon
Super Carb Soda,	do Camomile
Sal Eratis,	do Burgamot
Calomel ppt.	do Pennyroyal
Dovers powders	do Sassafras
Sulphate Quinine,	Origanum, do Juniper
Tarter Emetc,	do Lavender
Drop Lake,	do Monardo
Saffron best, do. com,	do Clove, do Succini
Flors Benzoin,	do Vitriol, do Tansey
Cayenne Pepper	do Hemlock, do Picis
do. black	do Almond
Alspice	do Wintergreen
Cinnamon, Cloves	do Savan, do Camphor
Orange peel, Sago	Oil Nine, do Spike
Pulv. Ipecacuana	do Stone, do St. John
Gum Arabic	Balsam Demaltha
Patent Green	Balsam Copavia
Galangal root	do Canada, do Peru
Oris root	do Tolu, do Sulpher
Valerian do.	Nutgalls, Prunel Sal
Columbo do.	Isinglass, bitter Apple
Radix Gentian do.	Tapicoa, Nux Vomica
Race Ginger do.	Blacking of all sorts
Elecampaign do.	Swaims Panacea
Liquorice do.	Albrights Columbian
Radiz Angelica Root,	Syrup, Indian Specific
Mezeron do.	Tooth Powder
Zedozing do	Bateman's Drops
Blue Smaltz	Court Plaster black
Frosting	do Flesh color
Com. Emery, Fine do.	Lip Salve, Bear's Oil
Rhubarb Pulvis	Cologne water,
Cantharides viscatories	Milk Roses, Jnjubo
Prepared Chalk,	Paste or Pectoral Gum
Lump white	Fire King's tooth ache
French Chalk	drops, Pomatum,
Red Chalk	Harlem Oil
Writing Sand	Indelible Ink, Gold leaf
Sand paper fine	Godfreys Cordial
do. coarse	British Oil, Opodeldoc
Cream Tarter	Breast Pipes
Gum Amber	Sucking Bottles
do Aloes	Nipple Shells
do Copal	Trusses of all sizes
do Shellac	Male and Female Syr
do Tragacanth	inges, Spirits Wine
do Arabic	Spirits Turnpentine
do Catechu	Boiled Flaxseed Oil,
do Guiacum	Flaxseed Oil
do Lonzoin	Sperm Oil
do Assafœtida	Pumice Stone
do Kino	Amber Beeds
do Gamboge	Adhesive Plaster
do Myrrh	Patent Stove blacking
Gum Olibian,	Hair Powder
do Elmi	Lamp Wicks
do Hastic	Colts Foot
do Camphor	Segars Spanish
Tongua Beans	do Half, do common
Spanish Indigo	Powder and Shot
Bengal do.	Paint Brushes
Fig blue	Tamerinds
Flowers of Emery	White Lead
White wax	Logwood, Calmr do
Yellow do.	Fustic chipt,
Cochinella	Harts Horn
Red Precipitate	Black Oil Varnish
Nut Megs, May Shell	Sheep Skins, Salt Petre
Prussian blue	Vials by the Gross
Hira Picra	Jodine Extracts,
White Precipitate	English Quils
Bacchus Laurel	common do
Cardamon seeds	Judkins Ointment
Sealing Wax black	German Tapers
Red do.	Soda Powders
Pulv. Gal Aleppo	Quicksilver
Galls Aleppo	Liquorice Ball
Caustic Potass	do Refined
Caustic Lunar, Mace	Casteel Soap, Ladies do
Carbonate Potass	Horse Powder
Ground Spices.	Lamp Black
Superior Wine Bitters	Camel Hair Pencils

and also Mineral Water.

EDWARD D. M'KEE'S

INFALLIBLE WORM DESTROYING DROPS.

Price 25 cents per Phial.

This Medicine is confidently offered to the public as a superior article for destroying and expelling worms from the system. It has not been known to fail in affording relief in any instance. This medicine is mild in its operation and may be givento an infant with perfect safety.

We the undersigned, do hereby certify, that we have used in our families, Edward D. M'Kees Infallible Worm destroying drops, and find it to be a highly efficacious and valuable medicine,

NICHOLAS SPRINGER,
PETER ALBRIGHT, Esq.
PETER VONDERSMITH.
Dr. JACOB GLATZ.
JOHN BARR.
JOHN CLEMENTS.

Marietta June 16, 1833.

Job Printing

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.